WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 80, 1899.

The Question to Be Considered To-day. Underlying the question of the accept ance or rejection of the proposed water contract for the additional supply of New York there is one consideration that will justify the most serious attention at the adjourned meeting of the Board of Public Improvements to-day.

Some American cities have found it either useful or economical, in the exercise of their municipal powers, to control such utilities as the supply of water or the means of communication. Some of them, Philadelphia conspicuously, constructed and conducted a gas plant at a cost of several million dollars; others, Baltimore and Cincinnati, for instance, have alded by their credit and contributions more desirable steam railroad connections, and still others have assamed a share in private business, generally at much loss and with much scandal. New York City's course in all such mat-

ters, however, has been sedulously and consistently the same: No municipal interference with private initiative and individual control; no municipal ownership, so-called, and no partnership with speculative projects of any kind, in supplying steam heat, cold storage, illumination, passenger transportation, electric current, natural gas, steam power, vapor or machinery.

The many advantages of this policy of New York have been shown in the enormous development of all such agencies and facilities without municipal interference, together with the preservation of the credit of the city and its unassailable solvency and constantly increasing resources. One illustration, which will suffice, is furnished in the case of gas works. Had the city of New York erected some years ago a mammoth gas plant, as was urged in some quarters, securing land for the purpose and equipping it with machinery and appliances on the then existing system of generating coal gas, the changes which have since that time been introduced into the methods of gas making, the novel economies utilized, and, above all, the substitution of electricity in street and house lighting, would have rendered unproductive most of the investment and entailed the sacrifice of the investment at a great loss. New York is now a well-lighted city. a cheaply lighted city and a city illuminated not by the methods of thirty or forty years ago, but according to those most approved to-day.

In one particular and in one particular only, however, New York has exercised its municipal authority and control, and that is in furnishing and controlling the supply of water, wholesome in quality and abundant in amount, and its course in this particular has been uniform and undeviating for more than half a century. The reasons in support of it are as potent as they are few.

Water is a natural product. The methods of impounding and of transporting it are substantially the same now as they were centuries ago, when the aqueducts of Rome and other ancient cities were constructed. Waterworks, reservoirs and dams are a permanent investment. Those constructed by New York are available assets of the city, and as the city increases the demand for water increases likewise. A substitute for one form of illumination may be found in another; a substitute for one method of traction or propulsion may be found superior to the one in use, but water, always the same, is always in demand.

The second reason for municipal control of water supply in New York is equally clear and valid. The water used is paid for by taxation. Those using water are directly taxed for it, and it is a proper and wholesome exercise of government power that taxation for a utility, which is in fact sity, should be at minimum cost From 1843, when the Croton water was introduced into this city, until the present, water has been furnished by the city "at cost." Had control of the supply been in the hands of a private corporation the profits made from it would have been considerable and they would have been collected in taxation. Water would have cost more than it does now.

Lastly, it is essential for the well being of a city, for its sanitary health, for the prosecution of the business of its inhabitants and for their preservation against conflagration, that the control of the facilities for getting and supplying water should not be in the hands of private individuals, but in those of the whole people. Consequently there has been no precedent in New York for a co-partnership between the city and private individuals, such as the Ramapo water contract proposes, contrary to half a century's experience.

The contract to be submitted for con sideration to-day proposes a partnership in the supply of water from 1902 to 1942the city from its aqueducts and reservoirs to supply some, and a water company to supply some. The city's quota is to represent to the people a certain cost per gallon; the company's supply is to cost a certain price per gallon fixed forty years in advance. Section 6 of the contract provides that the city of New York "agrees and hereby authorizes said company to act as the agent and representative of the city of New York." under the contract, thereby establishing a partnership of the kind that those who laid the broad foundations of New York's material greatness assiduously endeavored to avoid. Such a partnership, repugnant to all previous notions of municipal government here, carries with it the destructive elements of an assault against the city's credit that speculators in other public utilities would like to see adopted.

## The Atbara Bridge.

Lord KITCHENER, speaking at the opening of the Atbara Bridge in Africa, compli mented its American constructors on what, he said, "may fairly be considered a record achievement." They had shown, he declared, "real grit" in the erection of that | that they ever thought DREYFUS guilty. It bridge in the heart of Africa, "so far from in depending on the labor of foreigners."

Commenting on these remarks of the Sirdar, a London journal shows its ignorance by saying that "it now remains to be seen whether this bridge, built in America on lines condemned by English engineers, will able to stand the Atbara's rushing floods "

In fact, such danger as this bridge may ican construction to any test. Their test will be of the piers on which it is built. eng neers.

The bridge is of seven spans and the con- demned for delivering documents which the

the inability of English bridge builders to complete it within the short time stipulated, owing primarily to the great amount of work they had on hand. Consequently bids for the contract were invited in this country, but for the same reason few of our bridge builders could compete under the conditions; they were already too much overloaded with work to undertake to complete a large job in Africa so rapidly as was required, without neglecting contracts they had entered into at home; for, with the revival of prosperity, the demands for such constructions are tasking all their energies. The Philadelphia firm, however, was able to put in the successful bid, perhaps by delaying some other work not so imperative.

The time for completing the structure according to the contract, was, we believe, seven weeks only, or remarkably rapid work under the circumstances, and the compliment of Lord KUTCHENER on its successful execution was well justified. But if the anxiety of the London journal regarding the floods of the Atbara River is justified it must be by the piers of English construction and not by the American bullt structure of the bridge.

#### What Was the Motive for the Persecution of Dreyfus?

Should the outcome of the Rennes court martial be an acquittal of DREYFUS, it now seems probable that the leaders in the conspiracy, of which he has been made the victim, will be tried in their turn. Indeed, DÉROULÈDE, warned the General Staff to expect such a result, with the sinister purpose, apparently, of suggesting the most desperate measures to secure a second conviction. His advice was followed, and, thus far, the Generals, who have been con nected with the affair at one or another of its stages, have combined to prutect one another and to cast suspicion on the accused. Should the time ever come, however, when these men are placed on the defensive, they are likely to fall out, and then some light may be thrown on what is at present a mystery, namely, the origin of the conspiracy which has had such wide ramifications and such a disastrous effect on the reputation of the French Army. We know, of course, that DREYFUS wa selected for a scapegoat because he was a Jew, and, therefore, certain to be condemned in advance by Anti-Semitic sentiment. But why was any scapegoat needed? That is the fundamental question, and, should DREYFUS be set free an answer to it may be looked for.

The only attempt to solve the problem which is commended by any show of plaus ibility, is made by the editor of the London National Review in the latest number of his periodical. He asserts that conspic uous members of the French Headquarters Staff, all of whom were miserably underpaid, from Gen. de Borsperrre with five thousand dollars a year down to Commandant HENRY with one thousand dollars were engaged in 1894, as they had been for years past, in increasing their incomes by selling confidential information to the for eign military attachés in Paris, of whom Mai VON SCHWARTZKOPPEN, representing Germany, was the most important. What part did ESTERHAZY play? According to the National Review, he acted as the outside broker, receiving in addition to a regular retaining fee from the attaché, special pay for any particularly valuable documents he might be able to deliver. Ashe was an ordinary regimental officer, he necessarily had to share the plunder with the traitors inside the War Office, from whom alone he could procure marketable information. We are told that, when ESTERHAZY originally offered his services to Maj. von Schwahtz-KOPPEN, the latter at once said : "Show me your credentials," and only consented to employ him on being convinced that "the nership to which he belonged, commanded | butchering for the local markets. all the secrets of the War Department. That the gang found business lucrative that benefit our consumers and give more may be inferred from the report of a French

Ambassador at a foreign capital, who, in

1897, informed the French Foreign Office

that ESTERBAZY was said to have received

no less than forty thousand dollars from his traffic. But, it may be said, the existence of such a state of things in the Headquarters Staff does not show the necessity for a scapegoat, for it would, manifestly, be the interest of Esterhazy's accomplices to avoid the sensation and scandal of a court-martial. It happened, however, that someone not in the combination got sight of the bordereau, which Esterhazy had left for Maj. von SCHWARTZKOPPEN in the ordinary course of business, together with the packet of documents enumerated therein. Von Schwartz-KOPPEN duly received the enumerated documents, which either the German or the Italian War Office possesses to this day, but he never received the bordereau and never knew of its existence until it was published in a French newspaper; for it was stolen by a French spy from the German Embassy, and brought to the French War Office, and there seen by the outsider before the guilty parties had a chance of destroying it. To save ESTERHAZY, whose detection would have involved their own exposure, his accomplices in the Headquarters Staff recognized it as imperative to fasten the compromising document on some one who would act as a "lightning conductor." DREYFUS was selected because, being a Jew, he would arouse the frenzy of the Anti-Semites, who, just then, were somewhat short of material. Having lenounced DREYFUS as guilty of their own crimes, the Headquarters gang began to forge and lie in order to procure his conviction, and, having secured it, recognized the necessity of maintaining it by similar methods. One of the most cogent reasons given by the National Review for accepting this explanation of the "affair" is the fact that the "leakages" from the French War Office were greater after DREYFUS was sent

The National Review does not insult the intelligence of such men as Gen. Bors-DEFFRE and Gen. GONSE, or as Col. HENRY and Col. DU PATY DE CLAM, by suggesting believes that Gen. MERCIER, also, always home, in the hottest months of the year, and | knew DREYFUS to be innocent, but allowed himself to be terrorized by the gang, after which he became one of the worst criminals of all, and secretly submitted documents to the court-martial of 1894 which he knew to be irrelevant or false, as is shown by his subsequent suppression of them. It is this act which will place MERCIER, above all others, in jeopardy, should DREYPUS be acquitted. The Review goes on to point out encounter from floods will not put the Amer- that the reason the first trial was held in camera was that, if the proceedings had been open, it would have been impossible Those piers were constructed by English for the German military attaché to stand by and allow an innocent man to be con-

to the Devil's Island than before.

showing documents to the court-martial This would have involved the ruin of the real delinquents.

Such is the true genesis of the case, according to the National Review, which, unquestionably, has done more to secure tardy justice for DREYFUS than any other organ of public oninion outside or inside of France. Its explanation of the affair enables us to understand why ESTERHARY had again to be protected at all costs, as soon as Col. Proquart got on his track, and how ESTERHAZY could boast that "I am the man of the Etat-Major." ESTER-HAZY has since admitted that he wrote the bordereau, but he says that he did it at the request of his chiefs, in order to make a egal case against DREYFUS, of whose guilt there was abundant moral evidence Commenting on this singular assertion, the National Review suggests that even ESTERHAZY, who has plumbed the depths of human credulity, can scarcely expect any one to believe that it was needful for him actually to deliver documents to the German military attaché in order to establish the guilt of DREYFUS, and to go on delivering, them after the latter had been convicted and despatched to the Devil's Island.

If DREYFUS is acquitted and MERCIER is subsequently tried, we shall probably ascertain how near the National Review has come o the truth in its explanation of the motive for the persecution of an innocent man.

### Col. Bryan Orders a Statue.

There was a high old time in St. Mary's Kansas, Friday night. A "joint woodmen logrolling and political meeting" happened. and Col. BRYAN was the hero of the hour According to the Kansas City Times, fully 15,000 people heard "the great Democratic orator and leader." The bands of Pottawatomie and Wabaunsee poured forth their notes. Let us see and hear the conquering hero come:

"The bands blared forth their welcome, but above their noise, above the wheere of the engine and the shrill shrick of its whistle arose the shouts of the people. There was no counterfeit in that welcome. It was the hall of the populace to their hero. It wept back and forth over the heads of the surging mass, a minute, two minutes, five minutes. A denstration! The word is too much abused. An evation! Too circumscribed, too much a misnomer, also, is this word, to depict that welcome. It was a tumultuous, loud, tremendously loud, ear-splitting huzzah to the chief. And standing on the plat rm of the rear car of the train was their leader, Bryan, bowing, smiling that encompassing, frank, winning smile which has endeared him to million of hearts-Bryan, who, though a defeated candidat for the Presidency, has held for three long years first place in the hearts of the common people while he has won to himself a host of others.

The Colonel is a good fellow, but he is a trifle monotonous. His remarks about trusts, and the income tax, and the eternal truth of the silver issue need not keep us up nights to read. This blast of his bugle horn; however, has a rich, sweet sound:

"The Bible does not authorize a shotgun gospel. o nation is so strong that it can afford to do wrong. Shall we quit the rule of freemen for the rule of for the do:trine of force? If so, let us take down the Statue of Liberty and tell France we have gone out of the liberty business. Let us buy a secondhand statue of William the Conqueror for our

Why not have a statue of WILLIAM the Conquered, with J. LAURENCE LAUGHLIN and EDWARD ATKINSON as supporting figures?

## Killing Cattle for This Market.

The New York Retail Butchers' Association talks of doing its own slaughtering instead of buying chilled meats from companies in Chicago and further West. In other words, it is proposed to re-establish firm R.," as ESTERHARY termed the part- here, on a large scale, the business of

We all welcome new business enterprises work to our people. Any local industry that meets a necessity of our citizens and is favored by the natural conditions which promote success has good reason for existence. But is it not a question whether the circumstances that have given the West a marked ascendancy in the meatpacking industry, and particularly in the dressed-beef branch of it, are not as potent now as ever; and will they not operate against the successful transfer of slaugh tering to this or other great centres of

Eastern consumption? Meat-packing in the East, to be sure, is no small industry. There are fifty or sixty establishments between Buffalo and our northeast coast that kill altogether about one-half as many hogs as are killed in Chicago and about a third more than by Kansas City butchers. The Eastern cattle slaughtering industry is also large, though its volume is not a third as great as that of the four big Western packing centres. Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis and Omaha Twenty-five years ago the West was killing only about an eighth as many sheep as were sent alive to the Eastern markets; but now the dressed mutton carcasses of the West about equal in number the receipts of sheep at seaboard cities. It is not twenty-five years since all the fresh meat consumed in the East was received alive at Eastern abattoirs. It is certainly not without reason that the business has been revolutionized and that to-day most of the slaughtering

is done in the West. A large part of the animals sent East were brought 1,000 to 1,500 miles. The development of the Western packing trade was due partly to the discovery that slaughtering might be done most economically near the regions where the animals are raised. There is no reason why Kansas City and Omaha should have a place among the four largest packing centres; except that it was found to be cheaper and better to slaughter in those cities the live stock of the great corn and grazing regions naturally tributary to them. The very men who were developing the vast meat interests of Chicago were foremost in starting the same industries in Kansas City and Omaha because they knew that long and tiresome railroad journeys are not good for stock and particularly for cattle. So slaughtering plants were started hundreds of miles west of Chicago, the chief centre of

the business. But another fact has contributed far more to the growth of the Western meat indus try at the expense of the East. This is the development of the dressed-meat trade, which scarcely existed twenty years ago. It was not till refrigerator cars were invented and improved that dressed beef became one of the greatest features of the packing trade. The beef thus preserved is not frozen, but merely chilled, and its quality is not impaired. The Germans have tried both frozen and refrigerated meats and there is practically no market tract for building it was obtained by a firm attaché had received from another person. now in Germany for the frozen Australian attaché had received from another person.

in this country, at Philadelphia, because of It is further suggested that the reason for product, while our chilled dressed beef is very popular there; and in the British marbehind the back of the prisoner and his ket our refrigerated meats bring about counsel was simply this, that, had they double the prices of the frozen imports from been shown to either DREYFUS or the South Seas. This means that our meat DEMANGE an acquittal must have ensued. is now killed near the place of production, where it is in best condition for slaughter, and distributed in seaboard and foreign markets without any deterioration of its quality. This fact has vastly increased the

Western slaughtering trade. The West has other advantages in this business, such as the turning of so-called waste materials into useful products without freighting the live animal many hundreds of miles: but those mentioned above are the chief points in her favor. Of course it is scarcely possible that measures will be taken to enlarge our slaughtering facilities before careful attention has been given to the question how we may overcome the advantages that have made the West preeminent in the meat trade.

## Wheelmen and the Brooklyn Bridge.

Experience has proved that danger to wheelmen in crossing the Brooklyn Bridge can only be removed by a bicycle path separated from the roadways. The fatal accident to one of the riders of a tandem, which occurred on the bridge last week, furnished an example of the perils to which they are now exposed. Accordingly, they have conferred with the bridge authorities about the matter, have formulated plans for a path, and have presented them to the engineers; but as yet no decision has been rendered by the bridge officials, though the question if the weight of such a structure would impose undue strain upon the bridge has been removed by the negative reply of the Chief Engineer. Now another meeting of the committee of the cyclists has been called with a view to finding out, if possible, exactly what is to be done toward building the path, for unquestionably if it could be provided hundreds of them who now cross on ferries or trolley cars would enjoy crossing on their bikes.

Reports of the breaking of limbs, the crushing of skulls and the mashing of bodies do not make pleasant reading. If a few of them could be obviated by granting the wheelmen's request for a course of their own on the bridge, pedestrians would be happier and perhaps even the severity of the bicycle face would be relaxed.

The Hon. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, AGUI NALDo's poet laureate, is still denouncing "the savagery that THEODORE ROOSEVELT represents." The Governor, however, is not taking the trouble to say anything about the savagery of the laureate's sonnets against the United States. In fact, Mr. GARRISON, whether as the foe of football or the poet of AGUINALDO, is the most ferocious person now living, with the possible exception of the Wild Man from Borneo; and this ferocity of Mr. GARRISON seems to spring from his delusion that he, the most belligerent of men, is a particular friend of He is an amusing chap and repays study.

The Hon, WILLIAM JOEL STONE of Missouri, eems to have fallen from grace, and to be liable to solemn commiseration by the Democratic congregation.

"We do not hold the ratio of 16 to 1," he says, "to be like the law of the Medes and Persians, un-changeable. It is neither sacred nor supernal?" This seems monatrous heresy and cannot be stamped out too scon. If 16 to 1 is not a

heaven-born, sacred, supernal and fundamental Democratic principle, what is the use of Democratic principles and what makes the Chicago platform the new Declaration of Independence? Brother BRYAN should reason with Brother STONE sorrowfully, but with unction.

We learn from a somewhat distant source the Cincinnati Enquirer, that the Massachusetts Republicans are "very much alarmed at the strength of the anti-Imperialist Republicans in the State." As those consist mainly of two excellent but necessarily not numerous tlemen, the Hon. GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR and the Hon. GEORGE SEWALL BOUTWELL, the report of the alarm and the alarm of the report seem excessive. What really alarms the FRED WILLIAMS, who has decided to carry lassachusetts as well as Vermont this year.

Doubtless Col. BRYAN's engagement book is large and crowded, but he might have strained a point in order to go to the clambake of the Rhode Island Democrats next Saturday. Of "bimetallism" of his sort he can find a reasonable supply anywhere, but clams are found in their sweet perfection only in Rhode Island.

draw poker gambling?-Albany Journal. When you lose.

## NEW JERSEY AND THE BOERS.

large shade trees on the shore road further inland are decaying.

All our efforts through the Board of Health,
Ac., have been of no avail. Our only hope now
is the intervention of the national Government, through our good friend, Lieut. Fremont, who some six months ago took the matter in hand. With his energy and perseverance
he will bring the matter to a happy end. I hope.
I am assured on the best authority that
contrivances can be introduced into the factories by which the smoke and fumes can be
consumed without letting them escape through
chimneys to the destruction of the country for
miles around, and that such contrivances are
in general use in Europe, where infringements
on other people's rights would not be countenanced by the authorities for one moment.

Staten Island, Aug. 28.

G. Hinkern. Feeling of Kinship Made the Jerseymen Speak Up for Them in Former Troubles TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN - Sir: The following resolutions of the New Jersey Legisla. ture adopted at the time of the battle of Majuba Hill (1831), seem interesting to-day:

"Joint resolution in relation to the struggle of the Dutch farmers in the South of Africa to maintain their independence.

"Whereas. The people of New Jaraer own much to Holland, in the early settlement of the State, for many of our civil and religious institutions, and, in addition, intermarriages of the descendants of the early settlers during the last two centuries has made a large portion of our population kindred by blood to the Dutch people, both in the fatherland and those

countries colonized by them; and Whereas, the unequal fight between the handfull of Dutch farmers in the South of Africa with the mighty British Empire appeals especially to our sympathies, not only as a kindred people, but to our gratitude for the aid extended to us by the Dutch in our similar contest with Great Britain for independence:

therefore. 1. Be it Resolved, by theSenate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey. That our Representatives inCongress be requested to use all honorable efforts tending to a settlement of this unhappy contest by the civilized and Christian method of arbitration, instead of the barbarous one of force and superior might, and that they especially give encouragement, if possible, to that appeal to the fairness and nagnanimity of the English people lately made by leading citizens of Holland in behalf of the Dutch larmers of South Africa, in their patriotic struggle to maintain their indepen dence against the mighty power of the British Empire.

And be it Resolved. That his Excellency the Governor be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress," GEORGE W. VAN SICLEN.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.

Poet's Impression of the Pope's Prayer. From the Tablet. A striking article on the Pope has appeared in the Figure from the pen of M. Jean Alcard, who thus describes the Pope's Mass: "The Pope prays alond. Never shall I forget that voice. There is no monet-

with fatherly love the whole round earth.

ony of inflection or anything elas to destroy the idea that one forms of a Supreme Pontiff speaking in the name of humanity. What one hears is the Real Number of Uitlanders. From the South African Times. The various ideas of the number of aliens in the cry of the sorrow of a man whose heart embrac south African Republic are amusing. Mr. Chamberere speaking in prayer is a priest garbed in white iain thinks there are 200,000, of whom 150,000 are British. The Star recently went to the trouble of as and white with year , whose soul is white with the candor of faith. It is impossible for any one who certaining how many persons are registered on the books of the Johannesburg Field-cornet. There has heard those accents of appeal and supplication were 59,727, of whom a number were burghers.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.

THE ATTEMPT TO DESTROY FREEDOM. PERFECT COPY OF FIRST FOLIO SHAKESPEARE.

Another Experience with the Insolent Ty-The Only One Known to Exist Sold in Londen for \$8,500 - Description of the Book. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sire I have had my experience with "Big Six." I have Mr. Sidney Lee gives an interesting account n The Athenaeum of the copy of first folio frequently sent to the union rooms for extra Shakespeare that was sold lately in a London men. If an incompetent was discharged after auetion room for the record price of \$8,500. working an hour or two. I was compelled to The copy was unknown before and turns out pay him for a full day. My quitting time is to be perfect. The purchaser was an Englishdo'clock. If I put a union man on at 5, I must man, whose name Mr. Lee withholds, though

he allowed Mr. Lee to make a very careful ex

points of general interest described by him: the end. They will soon be known as "Little If there is any attempt at boycotting THE Sun at the dictation of professional disturbers. a fair minded public will see that those who bargain with the enemies of society receive just punishment. NEW YORK, Aug. 28, FAIR PLAT. How the Union Works. From the Kansas City Gasette. The combine in New York known as Big Six beats every other thing of its kind on

anny of the Typographical Union

pay him for a full day's work. They are worse

chance of liberty or life. It is the beginning of

earth. No man who has a job can become a

member of the union. He must give up his

job, join the union, if he can, and take his

puts him behind some one of the gang. A graduate of Edinburgh University was em-

ployed by THE SUN as proofreader. Big Six

ordered him to quit, THE SUN management

offered to stand by him if he wanted the job.

but he concluded that the welfare of sev-

eral hundred was of more consequence

Sun threw over the union. To get a job in an office controlled by Big Six a man must have

served five years and no apprentices are al-

lowed. A boy cannot commence in an office

and work up. The proprietor cannot put his

own boy to work. A printer cannot take his

son in and teach him the business. The only

employee the owners or managers of the shor

are allowed is the foreman, and he must belong

to Big Six. Big Six puts the chairman of the

chapel over him. The chairman of the chape

DRAWBACKS AT OCEAN GROVE.

Camp Meetings.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Yester-

iny the Rev. Bishop C. H. Fowler, D. D., LL. D.,

of the Methodist Episcopal Church, preached

Grove, N. J. His text was Psalms 48, 12:

Walk about Zion, and go round about her

Zion, he said, was a walled city, and this wall-

ed city was man. The most in front of the wall

was man's body. The drawbridge across the

noat was man's reason. The wall had six tow-

ers, one on each of the four corners. These

Bible, and the contents of the Bible. The two

other towers were one on each side of the gate

The conclusion of the sermon was hurried

and inconsequential, for the Bishop was evi-

dently embarrassed by the spectacle of the

people streaming out all over the auditorium

An Ocean Grove audience like an English mob

always breaks up and dissolves when ment-

time arrives. In this instance the dinner hour

was already past, and even the united attrac

besides the basket callection an inevitable feature of every service, great and small, there are various entertainments given during the season—lectures, concerts, and exhibitions bordering, as some declare, on the vandeville.

A wail has lately broken out over the vanished glory of Ocean Grove. There are those who regret the present departure from the simplicity of the early times. With this have gone, they insist, the spirituality and converting power that gave this place its wide and worthy fame.

Bill faith remains in the future of this city of abernacles by the sea, and that this year.

tabernacies by the sea, and that this year, which celebrates the one hundredth anniversary of the introduction of camp meetings into this country, will not be allowed to coincide with the passing of Ocean Grove. X. Y. Z. BELMAR, Aug. 28, '99.

A CRY FROM STATEN ISLAND.

The Island Described as Suffering Sadly

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As a resi

dent of Staten Island for forty years I am much

gratified to see from THE SUN that Lieut. Fre-

mont has come to the rescue of the long suffer

ing 60,000 people of beautiful Staten Island.

now in gradual decline, mainly because of the

fumes and smoke from the factories at Con-stable Hook. Our once beautiful North Shore is deserted, charming old homesteads are go-ing to ruin, vegetation is dying out, and our large shade trees on the shore road further in-

Why It All Happened.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: We have had

three very disastrous years caused by the odd weather. Now I prophesied the cause on Dec. 7

1896, in a letter I gave THE SUN. The odd weather

place every 703 years.

was caused by the total eclipse of the sun that takes

People are called chariatans who say that they

can foretell the westher months in advance, but it

can be forefold. The earth has two extreme change

in its position, thus causing January and July weather and day and night weather. Furthermore, we can

foretell the daily and monthly tides by the moon. The

sun and moon have as much effect upon the sap in

the trees, plants, reeds and the water under the

ground, as they do upon the tide water and also

caused by the appulse of the great total eclipses o

I have been sixteen years making deductions from

astronomy and I am now ready to foretell the

Pedal Therapeutics.

From the Landon Gibe.

A dozier has aunounced his belief that in diagnos

ing a patient's case it is as essential to observe his

walk as to feel his pulse. It appears that a person

pointed to the front, and that as health begins to go

the toes turn gradually out and a perceptible bend appears in the knees. It will certainly come as a

Good News from Lieut. Donovan.

To the Epiron of The Spx-Sir: In the account

n Tur Sus of Sunday of the wounding of Lieut. J

not even suffer from stiffness of the joints. Ir

Donovan in the fight at Zapute River in the Phil-

n vigorous and robust health walks with his toes

the sun and the last of the Cycle

toes pointed straight to the front.

HEMPSTEAD, Aug. 28.

weather. The Porto Rico disaster was

WM. P. FRANCIS.

FRIEND.

the once so-called "Isle of Wight of America

were revelation, the Bible, the unity

and were named sacrifice and death.

the annual camp meeting sermon at Ocean

The Centenary of the Introduction

decides all disputes.

tell the towers thereof."

than brigands, as they rob without taking

chances on gotting another job. You see this than his own, and he never got a job until THE

he allowed Mr. Les to make a very careful examination of the book. The following are the points of general interest described by him:

"The recently purchased copy of the first folio, apart from the necuniary value now attaching to it, possesses numerous points of first-rate interest. Until its appearance in Christie's salerooms its existence was practically unknown. It was brought thither by a native of Beigium, who satated that it had been in possession of his family for more than a century. More than two centuries probably clapsed between its denarture from, and its return to, our shores, Very slight examination was made of the volume before the recent sale. Experts readily perceived, however, that that it was not merely perfect, but had never suffered any kind of restoration. Though the outer margins of a lew pages are torn away, the text is at all points intact, the fly-leaf containing iten Jonson's verses is unfouched, and the portrait on the title-page is in admirable preservation. The binding dates from the last years of the seventeenth century. The new owner of the rare volume has kindly given me opportunities of making a full examination of his prize, and the results of my inspection will probably prove of interest to students of Shakespeare.

"The measurements of the copy are 12% inches by 8% inches. A few tailer copies are known. The Toovey copy was somewhat larger, 13% inches by 8% inches. The Baroness Burdett-Coutts's Daniel copy is 13 inches high, and the Duke of Devonshire's 13% inches. But the dimensions of the newly purchased volume are exactly identical with those of the admirable copy in the Grenville Collection at the British Museum. The great majority of extant topies are shorter and narrower by at least half an lach in each direction. The Brayton-Ives copy, which fetched SH40, at New York in 1891, measured 12:3-16 inches. "In the newly recovered copy very many pasages are scored at the side with a line in ink. It is difficult to detect any principle in the process. Nome of the scored pasa

he other plays; but manuscript comments are not infrequent elsewhere."

# HATTERAS AND THE HURRICANE.

It Was the Severest Storm in Seventy-five Years—Wind Records Broken. WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.-Chief Moore of the Weather Bureau has received the following report of the hurricane of Aug. 16, 17 and 18

from the station at Hatteras:
On the morning of the 16th easterly gales were experienced at Hatteras, which, gradually shifted to east-northeast and finally northwas already past, and even the united attraction of a Bishop and a novel exegesis could not hold the crowd.

The truth is, the Bishop was not treated fairly. He began what he must have known would be a long sermon, an indur behind the time. And what is more, this hour was spent in taking the collection—in a tedious, noisy, demoralizing effort to get \$2.500 out of the people. The Bishop's audience was handed over to him theroughly tired out.

The money-getting for the expenses of Ocean Grove is a steadily growing agony. The conventions and School of Theology call for high-priced speakers and essavists. These, with the music—a conductor, an orchestra of violins, a bass viol, cornets, three grand planes and an organ—to say nothing of the cost of running the big auditorium, demand large outlays, so that besides the basket callection an inevitable feature of every service, great and small, there are east about 6 P. M., the velocity ranging from thirty-six to fifty miles an hour. At 4 A. M. of the 17th the wind increased to seventy and at 1 P. M. it was ninety-three miles an hour, with extreme velocities from 120 to 140 miles an nour. At 1 P. M. the anonometer cups were blown away, but it is probable that the wind eached even a greater force from 3 P. M. to 7 P. M. The highest velocity previously reported at the station was eighty miles an hour, in April, 1883.

The air pressure fell rapidly from 8 A. M. of the 17th, and by 8 P. M. reached 28.62 inches, which is the lowest ever recorded on the Middle Atlantic coast, and remained at that point for an hour, when it began rising rapidly, and by midnight had risen one-half inch. At 7.30 P. M. of the 17th there was a very decided full in the wind, and at 8 P. M. there was only a gentle breeze. In a half hour, however, the wind reered to east and then southeast, reaching sixty to seventy miles an hour, and coninuing at that velocity till the morning of the 18th. During that morning the wind veered to south, blowing a gale, but decreasing

somewhat and shifting to southwest in the evening. On the 19th the winds were squally, but not of high velocity.

This hurricane was the most severe within 17th was wild and terrifying in the extreme. By S. A. M. the satire island was covered with water blown in from the Sound, and in three s the depth of the water had reached from to ten feet. Out of thirteen fish-packing hours the depth of the water had reached from three to ten feet. Out of thirteen fish-packing houses which were on the water front only three are standing. These houses contained all the gear and apparatus for fishing, and not one thing was saved from those that were washed away. This means to the people there a total cessation in their principal industry for a period of two months or more.

### Married Mother Superior Bestered to He Church Rights. From the Philadelphia Press.

Stoux City, Ia. Aug. 22.—A romance is recalled by the appointment to-day of Dr. Sebian Ross as superintendent of the South Dakota Hospital for the Insane, at Yankton, and the manner in which the dector won his bride, who was Mother Superior of the Convent of the Sacred Host at Yankton.

Mother Mary Paul was the daughter of a well-to-do lows family, but she took the vell and afterward became superior of the convent at Yankton. In works of charity she met her future husband, who was employed in a minor capacity on a river steamboat. The sister became interested in the young man, and it was through hor influence that he went to college and studied medicine. On returning to South Dakota he was appointed physician to the convent, and frequently met Mother Paul in the discharge of her duties.

One afternoon Mother Paul left the convent, met the dector and went to the home of the Rev. Joseph Ward, a Protestant minister, and they were made man and wife, no license being necessary. Mrs. Ross returned to the convent and performed her duties as usual for about a week, when she confessed the whole proceeding to her confessor and left the convent. Mrs. Ross was afterward restored to her rights in the Church, and her first child was christened at the altar at which she had once forever renounced the world and taken the vows of a nun. nun.

#### The Development of the Skin. From the Philadelphia Medical Journal.

By almost constant overcovering, day and night ranccessive generations, the skin has, by degen eration, adapted itself to its reduced requirement From birth to senile death we are much overcovered That a full and vigorously-developed skin is a disideratum, will be generally conceded. The tendency s for ours to degenerate to a tissue-paper consistency. The exquisite structure of the skin at once indicates its importance as one of the organs of the

A homely showing of that functional power which can be developed in the skin is indicated by the story of the Indian. Being simost naked, and yet apparently quite comfortable in inclement weather e was asked why he did not seem to suffer and be made ill by the exposure ; he replied: "White man's face no pain no sick. I dian all face." By this excessive covering our peripheral nerves are too intensely impressed by caloric changes, our capillary blood-system too feebly and incompletely developed to hattle most successfully with heat, discase, and surprise to a good many people, drill instructors especially, to learn that it is correct, in the best sense of that loosely-used word, to walk with the trammatic impressions. Its muscular fat, and cosective-tusue substance are all too deficient and defective for our greatest comfort and welfare. All its functional powers have been reduced. Yet seldom s heard a cry to develop the skin.

#### Jap Stumped by Kipling's Dialect. From the Labore Tribune.

A candid Japanese critic falls foul of Kipling's ippines, June 13, he is spoken of as having lost his leg. Your readers may be glad to know that the leg was saved, after all, and that Lieut, Donovan will dialect. He writes: "It has been said that Kipling's ability in dialect is hereditay. His father was a very fine mimic. With free conscience and black despair I hereby pronounce it to be the most unp oceived a letter from him a few days ago to that nounceable d sleet that I have ever seen spelt out Sanskrit must be a joke in comparison, and, may be, Mulvaney and his compeers spoke the dialect just to put Pali to shame. What I cannot understand here is that he makes no explanation, may gives no account of the disjointed jawbones, tongues helplessly twisted into a rope, and the broken frag-ments of the lips of the speakers. Eipling is that deal incarnate of the up-to-date literatus—that is to say, a sworn enemy to the classics, and a perfect imp in smashing the decalogue right and left. His popularity is not wonderful."

THE BROTHERS OF NAZARETH.

Commendation of This Order of the Episcopal Church by a Brooklyn Clergyman. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. Some twelve months ago I had the pleasure of making the equaintance of the Superior of the Order of the Brothers of Nazareth at Priory Farm, Verbank, New York, the genial, gentlemanly and enterprising Brother Guilbert, whom but to know is to love. Receiving a pressing invitation to visit Priory Farm, I availed myself of the kindly offer when suffering from a state of nervous exhaustion produced by a series of unpreamination of the book. The following are the edented "woes" to which clerical life is seldom exposed. But there are exceptional parishes, and now that the invigorating breezes of the hills and the attentive care of the good brothers have been instrumental in God'a hands in bringing back the wonted glow of health to body and mind, I feel it is a burden laid upon me, and a slight acknowledgment of gratitude for the good received, to aid in every possible way the grand scheme of the brothers to which they have consecrated

their lives

Priory Farm consists of some 300 nervs of hill and date, well watered and beautifully wooded, affording as pleasing a prospect as the eye of wearled humanity could desire. It would seem as if here were focused the lifegiving treezes of the Catskills on the west, and the energizing winds of the Atlantic on the east, making it a very reservoir of health. Besides a few cottages and out-houses, there are two fine buildings of brick upon the farm : one, St. Paul's School, where about fifty boys are being fitted for the battle of life, under the fostering hand of Brother Louis, ably seconded by Brother Edwin. To witness the affection of the boys for these brothers is proof sufficient that the gentle force moulding these young characters is something more than of "the earth, earthy." If parents only knew of this invaluable institution, the number of applicants seeking admission would cause an enlargement of the premises. The second, and nobler building, which takes the place of a

plicants seeking admission would cause an enlargement of the premises. The second, and nobler building, which takes the place of a wooden structure recently destroyed by fire, is situated upon a slight elevation, rising from the place and the top of the hill, and is ensconsed among trees, affording a pleasing shade from the summer's sun, and protection from the winter's winds.

This is the abode of the guests and older brothers. On either end, and connected by a corridor, are two buildings, the dormitories for the inmates and junior brothers. Here are to be found the poor, the mained, the deaf, the blind, the sick, the dring types of the frail humanity tended to by the Lord Jesus Himself, and types, too, to which He was stranger—drug flends and inebriate wrecks. Here the Brother Ruperior superintends, Brother James, Brother Henry and Brother Francis, able and willing licutenants, assisted by the postulates and candidates. Measrs. J. Hughes, A. H. Mole, A. Wilson, I. Gardam, E. L. Henry, and others minister to the wants of the convalencent, smoothe the pillows of the siek, and tend with marvellous patience the prevish and cranky. I was amazed, and any one visiting the farm will be amazed, at the amount of good accomplished under grave difficulties, untoward accidents and adverse circumstances.

The Brothers rise at 5 A. M., have lauds at 5:30, the other stated services following in due order, till compline is sung at 9 P. M., when they retire to sleep "the sleep of the just." On Sundays Holy Communion is celebrated at 8:30 A. M., and matha, or high celebration of the Boly Eucharist, at 11, and evensons at 8 P. M. At present a room in the schoolhouse is fitted up as a chapel, but its capacity is altogether too limited for those who would attend. I presched on Sunday morning to an attentive and reverent congregation of inmates and attendants from the neighboring farms, and I felt the only hindrance to the work of the Church in presching the seen of the sore of the such prother of Life and the Waters of Life and th

brothers by supplying the wants of the meedy and distressed?

I would say to any one who reads these lines, "go and see and judge for yourself." In going you will receive a warm welcome, and when returning after witnessing all the good accomplished for Jesus' sake you will say, "surely the Lord was in this place and I knew it not." Let not those who go depart before paying a visit o "God's Aore." the little graveyard, the resting place of the dead. Bishop Potter consecrated this little cemetery Nov. 2. 1896, It is Brother Hanry's special prerogative to tend to this final resting place of the poor pilgrim, tired, weary, footsore and ready to dis. as he treads the last mile stone in life's journey, and breaths out his spirit to God and leaves the cold clay of the earthly tabernacie to the loving hands of the Brothers to place it in mother earth in "the sure and certain hope of resurrection to everlasting life."

earth in "the sure and certain hope of resurrection to everlasting life."

Looking at the great work accomplished,
and realizing what is yet to come, one cannot
help admiring the indomitable will, the restless energy, the indefatigable zeal, the inspiring ardor, and the unconquerable faith, the
"substance of things hoped for, the evidence of
things not seen." of the one man whose life of
consecrated service has electrified his trothers
with the same spirit, and who leaves as a
legacy to future generations of churchmen,
this practical embodiment of the religious life.
This one man is the superior of the order,
Brother Guilbert. G. F. Duffy, M. D.
Rector of St. John's, and late Rector of St.
Clement's.

Clement's. BROOKLYN, Aug. 24. MOSPITALS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Surgeon-General Sternberg Plans for Additional Quarters for the Troops

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.-Surgeon-General Sternberg has issued orders looking to an increase of the Medical Department and hospital secommodations at Manila in conformits with the proposed army of 63,000 men. Instructions were mailed yesterday to Lieut-Col. A. A. Woodhull, chief surgeon at Manila, saying that in view of the increased army now being sent to the Philippines, and the expectation that active military operations will be resumed. It is evident that the hospital accommodations should be greatly increased. It is pointed out in the letter of instruction that the time required for the construction of a large wooder hospital would be at least six months. It will therefore be necessary to depend upon buildings already constructed which may be obtained for the purpose, or upon ten thospitals. The Quartermaster-General has been ordered to send to the Philippines 500 heapitaltents for use. It is suggested to Col. Woodhull that as time will be required for the establishment of a tent hospital, he should establish the hospitals without deity. He is also asked to report by cable on the number of female nurses he will require. The Medical Lepartment will send 250 members of the Hospital Corps on the Missouri and twenty female nurses on the Relief. The nurses were asked for by Col. Woodhull. Four experienced surgeons of volunteers with the rank of Major, are now under orders for Manila in addition to the commissioned medical officers belonging to the new volunteer regiments. ings already constructed which may be ob-

GOV. THOMAS PRAISES SHAFTER

Commends the Care Given to Troops Returning From Maulia.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.-Secretary Root reeived to-day from Gov. Charles S. Thomas of Colorado a letter commending the work of Gen. Shafter in providing for the Colorado volunteers on their return to San Francisco from Manila. The letter said:

"I visited San Francisco last week to be present upon the arrival of the Colorado Volunteers from Manila, and I take pleasure in testifying to the efficiency which, in my judgment, characterized the action of the Department of the Pacific under Gen. Shafter on the occasion mentioned. The transport was promptly docked and the troops were promptly disembarked; overy facility for immediate movement to the Presidio was furnished, and a personal inspection of their tents and quarters convinced me that to sanitary precaution had been made for their enforced detention as preliminary to their discharge.

"I have taken the liberty to impose this opinion upon your valuable time because I have heard various adverse criticisms of Gen. Suafter's management in similar cases, and from my personal observation could conceive no legitimate ground for thea."

Secretary Root sent the following reply:
"I thank you for your latter of Aug. 24, testifping to the efficiency which has characterized the action of the Department of the Pedific under Gen. Shafter, on the occasion of the arrival of the Colorado volunteers from Manila. There are so many ready to say ill-natured things that it is really gratifying to have expressions of favorable opinion of this description." occasion mentioned. The transport was

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